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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY TO HIRE MORE WOMEN

TO CONSTITUTE 80 PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -- Warsaw Zycie Warszawy, 23 May 50

Under the Six-Year Plan, the chemical industry will become the second industry in Poland. Combined, the Czechoslovak and Polish chemical industries will be stronger than I. G. Farben. At present, Poland has the only plant in eastern Europe producing reagents. The value of these reagents ranges from 100 zlotys to millions of zlotys per kilogram. It also produces a hundred varieties of coal derivatives, pigments for export, and is building new chemical plants.

Under the Three-Year Plan, the chemical industry tripled its 1939 production. Before that time, the industry was practically nonexistent except for fertilizer production. In the next 6 years, it is planned to increase chemical production to 300 percent of the 1949 production. To achieve this goal, adequate staffs of engineers, technicians and qualified workers must be trained. About 60,000 workers must be diverted to the chemical industry.

A new Chemical High School and Lyceum has been built in Moscice near the fertilizer plant. It is modern, well equipped, and can accommodate 380 students. In 1951, new buildings will be added to accommodate 150 boys and 90 girls.

The chemical industry offers an excellent opportunity to women, especially in factory laboratories. It is planned to increase the employment of women in the chemical industry to 80 percent of the total employment.

Plans have also been made to build schools and housing accommodations for students in proportion to plant expansion. Although the school in Moscice is modern and well equipped, many schools are housed in very cramped quarters. Among these is the school at the Wander Pharmaceutical Plant in the suburbs of Krakow, which occupies quarters rented from the primary school. Its accommodations are not commensurate with the development of the plant. Since 1945, the plant quadrupled its production and at present makes about 60 pharmaceutical products never manufactured before in Poland. Enrollment of students from the suburbs of Krakow is increasing and the school is more crowded than ever.

The chemistry schools at Kedzierzyn, Wieluch, and Zgierz also need improvement.

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TO REGISTER ENGINEERS, TECHNICIANS -- Mannheim Ostatnie Wiadomosci, 26 Jul 50

The Sejm unanimously passed a law ordering the registration of engineers and technicians. This law calls for the registration of all persons who are licensed engineers or technicians and/or persons who fulfill the activities or duties of an engineer or a technician.

Questionnaires must be filled out covering past experience, political convictions, and former political activities.

SAYS SLAVE LABOR BUILDS NOWA HUTA -- Mannheim Ostatnie Wiadomosci, 30 Jul 50

Soviet engineers are building scores of large industrial enterprises in Poland, one of the largest being the Nowa Huta metallurgical plant. The Communist press in Poland is full of articles about this "Polish" enterprise. They are, however, very general; nevertheless, one can surmise how the Soviets build their enterprises in Poland, and how manpower is obtained for practically nothing.

Soviet engineers are directing the construction work according to plans drawn up in Moscow. To aid the Soviet engineers, a certain number of Polish technicians are employed, but their jobs are of secondary importance. Heavy physical labor is done mostly by Polish youths who labor far beyond their strength. It has been widely publicized that every young man may apply for a job at the Nowa Huta where he will be trained to become a master of trade.

Influenced by glowing promises, a large number of young men -- none are rejected -- have arrived at the Nowa Huta. These youths lead a very rigorous life and are grouped into brigades. The brigades are divided into work units, each with its own political supervisor whose duty it is to control and spy. If someone, after seeing conditions as they really are, wants to leave his job, he becomes the object of pressure and threats. There is no return from Nowa Huta. One has to adapt himself to the extenuating conditions or leave at the risk of being put on the black list. This sooner or later leads to imprisonment.

Nowa Huta received not only Soviet managers and engineers but also the Soviet slave labor system used in USSR for the construction of so-called "combines." All Stakhanovite tricks are used in the "work-competition program," with its incentives of awards, better food, better housing conditions, etc.

430,000 PERSONS WORK IN CO-OPS -- Warsaw Gazeta Handlowa, 5 Jul 50

In 1945, 53,000 persons were employed by Polish cooperatives, 237,000 in 1947, 279,000 in 1949, and at present 430,000. Of this number, 141,500 are employed by agricultural cooperatives, 98,000 by consumers' cooperatives, 75,500 by work cooperatives, 16,000 by dairy cooperatives, etc.

The workers' element in consumers' cooperatives rose from 40 percent in 1945 to 51 percent in 1948, and the middle-class element dropped from 32 percent to 16 percent. In agricultural cooperatives, the agricultural workers' membership rose from 7 to 15 percent, small landowners' from 19 to 30 percent. The membership of farmers having more than 15 hectares dropped from 11 to 1 percent.

Employees are now trained for their work in cooperatives. While in 1947 only 11,000 workers were given sporadic training, over 230,000 persons will be trained for jobs in cooperatives during 1950.

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